

PEOPLE'S TICKET.  
FOR PRESIDENT  
**WM. H. HARRISON.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**FRANCIS GRANGER.**

FOR ELECTORS.  
At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,  
SAMUEL SWIFT.  
Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,  
2, ZIMRI HOWE,  
3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,  
4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,  
5, EDWARD LAMB.

The votes for Senators were canvassed by the several Clerks, on Friday last. The following is the result in this county:  
John Van Sicken jr. 1436  
Harry Miller 1386  
Isaac Warner, 1036  
Edward Jones 1045  
Scattering, 50  
Mr. Younge, is elected in Orleans, by about one hundred majority.

**THE ELECTION.**  
Returns of votes for Governor have been received from 179 towns. The result is as follows: Jonathan 17804, Bradley 13748—say for Jenison 35556. There are 57 towns yet to be heard from—4 in Windham county, 3 in Windsor, 3 in Chittenden, 3 in Orange, 4 in Addison, 3 in Rutland, 5 in Essex, 13 in Orleans, 3 in Grand Isle, and 9 in Franklin. In these towns last year, Palmer and Paine had 3175, Bradley 1916. Gov. Jenison's majority will, we think, not vary much from 5000. The Harrison and Granger Senatorial tickets are elected in Windham, Windsor, Rutland, Addison, Orange, Chittenden and Orleans. In Bennington, Caledonia, Washington, Essex and G. Isle the Van Buren party say they have carried. Allowing them all their claim, then, the Senate will stand 19 Harrison, 12 Van Buren—seven majorities without the Lieut. Governor, who is president of the Senate. Two of the Franklin Senators are reported Harrison men.  
In the House of Representatives, we think the Harrison majority will be from 20 to 30—and that Charles Conditge, or Harry Hale, or some other sound Harrison man will be elected speaker on the first ballot.—State Journal.

**MAINE ELECTION.**—The result of the election in Maine has been most unexpected. It is now certain that there has been no choice in four Congressional districts—Waldo, Hancock, and Washington; Penobscot, Somerset, and Cumberland. Two Tories and two Whigs have thus far been elected. In Cumberland, it is thought that Smith stands no chance on the second trial; he is an indefatigable electioneer, and brought out all his strength on the first canvass. The Tory Governor Dunlap has been re-elected, though by a much diminished majority.

The divisions among the Tories and their failure to elect their regular candidates in counties which they have hitherto looked upon as certain—furnishes the best encouragement to the friends of the good cause. The party is breaking up. The collar chafe. The People do not think it glory enough to serve under such a chieftain as Mr. Van Buren. They are not proud to wear the lividity of him of Kinderhook. There are intense divisions—wars and rumors of wars—and the party, we doubt not, will fall away in mass—as it has in North Carolina Tennessee and Pennsylvania. The people of Maine have become convinced that Mr. Van Buren is not, after all, quite so available as they once considered him—with all the aid of the office holders, backed by President Jackson and the Executive patronage. The Bangor Whig contains gubernatorial returns from 132 towns, which give DUNLAP, [Tory] 15,277  
KENT, [Whig] 14,166

**Tory majority, 1,111**  
It is said by the Eastern papers that Dunlap's majority will not exceed 2000 or 3500. Two years ago it was nearly 10,000.  
The result in Maine is most unexpected as well as most cheering, and will animate the Whigs in other States to increase their exertions to overthrow Van Bureanism, already shaken to its centre in one of its strongest holds.

**MARYLAND.**—The Tory papers are figuring up, and trying to make it appear that they will have a majority of the popular vote of Maryland in November, but it is all moonshine. The Baltimore Whig papers assure us, and we have no doubt of the fact, that thousands of Whig voters who declined coming forward at the late election will rally in Nov. The Baltimore Patriot says: "We assert without hesitation, that the friends of Gen. Harrison were at no time so perfectly satisfied of their strength, and assured of the victory in November next, as they are at this time. They may possibly have had misgivings as to the result heretofore, but they have none now. The result of the senatorial election and the narrow escape they have had in consequence of local discontents and general supineness, have settled the question. The friends of Harrison will take the field, in the next campaign with renewed vigor and energy, and with that buoyancy of heart which is produced by the conviction that victory is to be the certain reward of their exertions. The result of these impulses operating upon a party known to be in a majority when marshalling its full strength, may be easily anticipated."

There are some candid men even among the Van Buren editors, who although bit-

terly opposed to Gen. Harrison and warmly in favor of the Baltimore nominee, are ashamed of their conduct, who calumniate the Hero of Tippecanoe. Among these is the editor of the Ellsworth Radical, who knows Gen. Harrison's worth, abilities and services, and disapproves of the wholesale abuse which is heaped upon him by the more unscrupulous of the public press.

"We regret exceedingly that any democratic editor should consider it necessary for the support of Mr. Van Buren, to make the violent attacks which some of them do upon the character of Gen. Harrison; and we deprecate it as injurious to the cause it is intended to promote, for we may rely with safety upon the superior merits of Mr. Van Buren without detracting from his opponent. Gen. Harrison is a worthy man."—Ellsworth Democrat.

**HEAR THE ENEMY.**—A violent Van Buren paper called the 'People's Friend', has been recently started at Brookville, Indiana. In the third number, the editor has an article upon the Presidency, in which he speaks of Gen. Harrison thus:  
"WE KNOW HIM TO BE A GEN. TLEMAN AT HOME AND ABROAD, UNBOUNDED IN HIS HOSPITALITY, AND GENEROUS TO A FAULT."

**HARVEST HOME.**—The Albany Evening Journal, speaking of the late elections, says:  
"The August Political harvest has come in finely. The crops are more abundant than was anticipated. The weather was fine and the crops have been housed in excellent order. The threshing will commence in November."

The signal and glorious triumph of the republicans of Vermont over the blue light Tories of that region is another proof of the virtue and intelligence of the People. The Green Mountain boys have always been distinguished for their love of liberty.—Albany Daily Ad.

The Tory papers say it is difficult to obtain full and satisfactory returns from Vermont. We should think so!—Rhode Island pa.

**Another trick of the Administration.**—Will the people bear it? It must be well known to our readers that the people of the United States own seven millions of stock in the United States Bank. Why does not the Secretary of the Treasury convert this into money? The U. S. Bank is anxious to close up the concern and divide the full share of the profits pertaining thereto, without causing any further delay until the affairs of the Bank are all closed. Sometime ago, the Government was in a dreadful fright lest it should lose these seven millions. The Bank was declared insolvent, and the people were told that their money was lost forever. Now when this very money is ready, the treasury will not receive it. The reason is disgraceful to the contrivers of the delay. It is to prevent its being in the treasury, when the distribution of the surplus revenue takes place. It is to prevent the State of New York from having half a million of dollars in addition to her present share!—O the infamy of our rulers!—Albany Ad.

**Cases of Cholera reported at Charleston, Sept. 3, 22, of whom 5 were whites and 17 black—deaths 6.**

The Richmond Enquirer says that the "People prefer Martin Van Buren to White, Harrison, or the Devil." It has never occurred to us to consider the election with reference to the contingency of the last candidate mentioned by the Enquirer—but we do not believe that there is any danger of his running against Mr. Van Buren. He knows who his best friends are—and would do nothing to split the Party.

**FROM FLORIDA.**—Letters from Florida, published in the Richmond Enquirer, represent the situation of the whole territory as terrible in the extreme. They state that large parties of Creeks have joined the Seminoles—that Osceola is perfectly acquainted with all the movements of the whites—that he receives and reads regularly the Florida newspapers—that the courage of the Indians is daily increasing, that help must be sent or the whole country will fall into the hands of the red men again.

If we do not much mistake the American people will begin to put the question to themselves before many years, whether it would be any very grievous loss if the whole country of Florida should fall into the hands of the red men again. At present the likelihood seems rather faint of its being any thing more than a grave for our soldiers, a gulph to swallow up our money, and the rock on which the fame of our generals is cast away in ruin and disgrace.—Better to give it up at once to Osceola and the yellow fever—the Seminoles and alligators—than have a repetition of the last campaign.—N. Y. Cour.

**LATER FROM FRANCE.**—The ship Henry IV., Capt. KEARNEY, arrived yesterday from Havre and has brought us Paris papers of the 8th and Havre of the 9th ultimo.—N. Y. Cour.

The presence of the King of Naples at Paris, seems at present the subject which principally engrosses the attention of the Parisians. They inquire, says a correspondent of the Journal du Commerce, "What is he come to Paris for? Will he form a French alliance? He is nephew to the Queen, will he offer a share of his throne to one of his charming cousins? The Arch Duchess Theresa was spoken of, has she accepted or refused him? Notwithstanding, the public mind is evidently ill at ease, the trial of political conspirators continues, and even the streets, as will be seen from one of our extracts, are the scenes of frequent attempts at murder and robbery."

The accounts from Spain corroborate those from England. The Queen's government seems hastening to its downfall.

There is some talk of 20,000 men having been ordered by the French government to join the French legion in that country, but we do not think it probable that Louis Philippe has ventured on so decided a step.

The cholera continues its ravages in Italy, and the south of Germany. At Adrianople the plague has broke out, and has reached the vicinity of Smyrna.

It appears some troubles have taken place at Scyra in Greece, where an American school is established. We translate the following: "The circumstances which have occurred at Scyra proceed from two causes. On the one hand the teachers of the school had ventured to make some improper allusions to the religious opinions of their pupils, and on the other hand, some zealous fanatics have for a long time past in secret endeavored to irritate the public mind against the American schools. This is what has produced at Scyra, one of the most enlightened cities of Greece, such deplorable scenes. Judicial investigations are on foot."

**PARIS Aug. 3.**  
The Temps, after observing that the debate in the House of Commons throws light upon the affair of Texas, and upon the motives of the inhabitants of that country in wishing to separate themselves from Mexico, says: "The Texans are anxious to perpetuate the social anomaly guaranteed by the model republic in its laws, and the latter would like nothing better, than to annex the Texas gratuitously to its other states. The answer of Lord Palmerston is unambiguous. England, if it intends to interfere, and to prevent the extension of the slave-trade, should do so at once. It is now only that the influence of that country, and of other European Powers, can be of any avail. When the Texas belongs to the United States it will be too late."

**GIRARD ESTATE.**—We see it stated in different papers at a distance, that the heirs of Stephen Girard have instituted a suit for the recovery of the property which that gentleman left in trust to the city of Philadelphia. As we also see the report contradicted, we deem it not improper to state that a suit has been instituted in the United States Court, in the name of one or two of the heirs, resident in France, for the recovery of a part of the property left in trust, on grounds that the trust is indefinite, and that the corporation is not a proper trustee.—U. S. Gazette.

**What next.**—Yesterday, a tall, lean, cadaverous looking chap called at the Custom House in this city, and demanded of Mr. Deputy Kimberly, in a sonorous voice, "his clearance." Astonished not only at the voice of the individual, but also his manner and tone, a demand was also made by Mr. K. "from whence he hailed and where his registry was?" To this the Captain (for by this time he had assumed the dignity and port of his office) repeated the words from Point La Roquette, on Lake Champlain, in the May Flower. "And pray how did you get here?" demanded the officer, in great surprise. "Took her keel off, cut it in two parts, and put it in hold; and as for the meat, we unshipped that and put it on the larboard side of the deck. Came straight through the canal without scraping the copper off the bottom." "And what tonnage are you?" "Why, do you see, when we started we got the other side of the big cut, in your ditch, we lay there about a month, cut her in two, and spliced in, I guess, about five tons. She's now just fifteen tons." "And where do you intend going?" "To Chicago." "And what are you loaded with?" "My family and traps for working my farm." "Are you a seaman?" "For five and forty years have I weathered the storms on Lakes George and Champlain."

Here the matter ended. The vessel is now lying at one of our wharves, and is a perfect specimen of a North River Sloop.—Buffalo Journal.

**FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.**—We a day or two since alluded in terms of praise to a steam engine manufactured in this city by Messrs. Garrett and Eastwick, and now in successful operation on the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road; and it is our purpose on the present occasion to invite public attention to another American contrivance, remarkable alike for ingenuity and utility. We allude to a weighing machine the invention of E. & T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and known as Fairbanks' Patent Scales. A specimen of this invention was some time since examined by a committee of the Franklin Institute, when a report of the most complimentary character was made, as will be seen by the following extract from it:  
"The small machine examined by the committee was capable of weighing twelve hundred pounds with ease—it was graduated to half pounds, but when unloaded turned with less than an ounce. The principle of weighing in the machine is the one commonly employed for weighing heavy loads, as in the machine which has long been used on turnpike roads, on canals, &c. The combination of levers on which the platform rests is convenient, and the weighing is executed at one side of the machine. Weights of a large denomination (in the machine before the committee—of 100 lbs.) are ascertained by equipoises which slide upon the stem to which the counter poise of the platform is attached, and the sub divisions of this weight are obtained by the sliding bar of the steelyard. The committee have not seen a more convenient machine for the purposes to which it is applied."

The above is perhaps the strongest testimony that could be obtained for a contrivance of this sort, and as the Institute is not apt to endorse humbugs of any description, it is perhaps unnecessary to add a single word. We may state, however, that we have had one of these machines

in our office for several months—have found it a most admirable contrivance—have used it constantly day after day, and accurate to an ounce, and labour saving in a degree altogether inconceivable to those who have been in the habit of making use of the ordinary scales. Grocers, importers, store-keepers, indeed all business men who have occasion to weigh goods of any description, should avail themselves of the advantages of this useful invention.—Messrs. Bussor & Phillips, No. 29 south wharves are the Philadelphia agents of the manufacturers. [Philadelphia Paper.

**DEATH OF COL. BURR.**—Died on Wednesday last, after a protracted illness, on Staten Island, in the 61st year of his age, Col. Aaron Burr. His life has been an eventful one. He was born at Newark, in the state of New Jersey, on the 6th of February, 1756. When only nineteen years of age, he joined Gen. Arnold as a volunteer, and marched with him from Newburyport, through the wilderness, to Cloudsire Pond. From thence he proceeded to notify Gen. Montgomery of the approach of this reinforcement. In the assault on Quebec, on the 31st December, 1775, he was one of the Aid-de-Camps of that gallant officer, and was by his side when he fell, mortally wounded. After the repulse of the Americans, Major Burr, having acquired great reputation for intrepidity and talent, at the request of Gen. Voster, remained with the army, and acted as Brigade Major, until May, 1778.

In the month of May he proceeded to the city of New York, and by the invitation of Gen. Washington, entered his military family. Here he soon became disaffected; but on the recommendation of Governor Hancock, consented to accept the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to Major Gen. Putnam, then in command in the city. At the battle of Long Island, Putnam commanded, and Burr was his Aid.

When the American army retreated from New York, Burr by his intrepidity, rescued from certain capture the brigade of Gen. Sullivan, which was left in charge of Gen. Knox. In June, 1777, he was appointed Lieut. Colonel of Malcolm's regiment, which regiment he commanded for about two years, without permitting corporal punishment to be inflicted in a single instance. During the war, his reputation as a scientific, gallant and vigilant officer was greatly increased.

On the 28th of June, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth, he commanded his own and a part of another regiment, in the division of Lord Sterling. His sufferings, from fatigue, on that day, greatly impaired his health, and ultimately compelled him to retire from the army, at the close of 1779. Immediately after quitting the army, he commenced the study of law, with William Patterson, Esq., subsequently a distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Between these gentlemen a warm and ardent friendship subsisted. In 1780 he left Judge Patterson's office, and entered that of Thomas Smith, Esq., brother of the Hon. William Smith, King's Attorney for the state of New York. In the autumn of 1781 he removed to Albany, and was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of the Supreme court.

On the 24th of July, 1782, then twenty-six years of age, he was married to Mrs. Theodore Prevost, widow of Col. Prevost of the British army. In 1784, he was elected, by the city of New York, a member of the state legislature. In 1790 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, but after taking time to deliberate, refused to accept. In 1792 he was elected a Senator of the United States. He was several times after this period a member of the state legislature, and president of the convention which revised the constitution. In 1801 he was elected Vice President of the United States. From this time, to nearly its close, his life has been one of great and abiding interest. He who writes his history has a delicate task to perform. His writer will have prejudices to meet, of long standing, and deep rooted. But the American people have a right, now that he sleeps the sleep of death, to some account of the ever varying and chequered scenes through which he has passed, so far as he has left the means, and they are said to be ample. Cour. & Eng.

The following sketch of Mr. Burr's death, is from the New York Times:  
"Aaron Burr died a Christian, in the full hope of the mercies of his Saviour and Creator, and at peace with himself and all the world. His life has been, for some time, like the lingering taper, and finally, by the operation of its own exhaustion, quietly flickered out. Yesterday morning, finding himself near the end of his earthly journey and approaching 'that bourne from whence no traveller returns,' he requested that a minister might be sent for, and the last solemn religious rites, ere he entered the presence of his God, be duly performed. The Minister asked him if he knew that he was rapidly approaching his end, when he quietly answered that he did. He then asked him if he felt persuaded that he could be saved only through the merits of the Redeemer, to which he emphatically gave assent. Prayers were then offered to the throne of grace, in which he appeared to take a deep and heart-felt interest, and his soul soon winged its flight to that haven of hope and happiness 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.' Previous to his death he was asked where he wished to be buried, when he answered 'in the sepulchre of his ancestors.' His remains will consequently be conveyed to his native town, where his Father, in a long and honored line repose."

**A Revolutionary Veteran.**—We had a conversation yesterday, at the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, with one of the Revolutionary, Mr. Thomas GARRETT, of Sumner District, aged one hundred and five years and eight months, who came to this city on horseback, for the purpose of receiving his pension. The old gentleman appears to be in perfect possession of all his faculties, answers questions readily, and is quite humorous in his conversation. He served for a considerable period under Gen. Sumter, the "Game Cock" of the

South," as he termed him, and was profuse in the praise of that brave and chivalrous commander. He was also at the battle of Port Moutrie, and at the siege of Savannah. At the storming of the latter place he stated that, while viewing a wounded fellow-soldier, the gallant Pulaski rode up, and remarked, "My brave fellow take care you are in a dangerous position," to which Garrett made answer, "General, if you intend to be in a place of safety, I'll keep near you." Pulaski put spurs to his horse and rushed into the thickest of the fight; but a few minutes only intervened; when Garrett saw the noble foreigner fall from his horse, mortally wounded. Mr. Garrett informed us that his mother attained the extraordinary age of 120 years, and his grandmother 115.—Charleston Cour.

Departed this life on the 14th inst. Mr. Moses Brown, the patriarch of our community. Had he lived until the 23d of this month, he would have completed his ninety-eighth year. No one among us was more generally esteemed for his exemplary life, remarkable intelligence and unostentatious deportment. The weight of years did not press upon him as upon most others, but he seemed to bear up against it as if possessed of the buoyancy of youth and its many precious and delightful associations. He has gone, full of years, and is now gathered to his fathers.—Providence paper.

**MORE FORGERIES.**—The crime of forgery is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and the guilty should be exposed and punished, however painful the duty. Two forgeries have lately been discovered in this city, says the Albany Advertiser, committed by Henry W. Camman, formerly of this city a young man of much promise, who was very generally esteemed. He was unfortunate in the drug business, and then went into Wall-street among the stocks, where continued ill fortune drove him to the commission of forgeries, amounting, it is said to about \$20,000. He left the city before the discovery, and has gone to Texas.

The other case is that of Daniel Coster a broker, who sunk a large amount in selling and buying stocks on time, and a still larger it is said, in another species of gambling. The amount of his forgeries is variously stated—some say \$500,000, and others say twice that sum. His father, in a most honorable manner, is reported to have paid about \$300,000 of the forged paper, but very properly declines paying what was won by blacklegs. Coster embarked, a few days since for Europe, and has been followed by his family.—N. Y. Express.

**LOVE vs. TRAVEL.**—The N. York Star says that in consequence of the obstacles which the Bavarian Government have thrown into the way of marriages among the Jews, by requiring the possession of a sum of money by the contracting parties, and a large fee for a licence, not less than nine couples of that persuasion, the men all mechanics, have arrived at New York, to be married under our laws, and to reside here in future. The confidence and constancy, says the Star, manifested by the young women, in venturing across the ocean to a new world with their lovers, where Hyman's torch burns bright and free, is worthy the best days of olden time, when seven years was deemed light servitude for a good wife. One of the females is a capital engraver of visiting cards. Some of them were in the market on Friday, making their purchases of novelty, lamb, fruits &c. for their wedding dinners.

**POISONOUS PRINCIPLE OF HEMLOCK.**—The principle of the hemlock plant, which is fatal to life, is according to professor Geiger, of Heidelberg, a kind of alkali, in the shape of an oily fluid. It is easily obtained by distillation. At a moderate temperature, it neutralizes acids, without forming crystallizable salts: it contains a considerable quantity of azote and when exposed to the air is rapidly decomposed, giving out ammonia. Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, has repeated the experiment of the German chemist, and found them alike in their results. In activity this new poison hardly yields to prussic acid. Two drops applied to a wound, or the eye of a dog, cat or hare, bring on death in nine seconds, and the same quantity injected, in the form of muriate, into the femoral vein of a dog, kills in three seconds at the utmost.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

The Hon. Henry Clay lately had a marvellous escape from death. He was riding on horse back in one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a furious bull, maddened from some cause or other, rushed towards him, and plunging his horns with tremendous force into the horse on which Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on the spot. The distinguished rider was thrown to the distance of several feet from his horse, and though somewhat hurt by the fall, escaped without material injury.

The Olive Branch, a Methodist paper, states that a proposition has been made for a "Congress of Churches," made up of representatives from all the different sects in the United States, which shall hold a session in some central place, for the purpose of adopting measures for the consolidation of all sects into one. Such a convention would furnish a rich harvest for printers, reporters, and editors.

The last news from Texas is that fighting is deferred till next winter, and a large portion of the Texans have followed Houston's advice and gone to planting corn. A newspaper has been established at Columbia. Austin was nominated as President, vice Burnett impeached, superceded, resigned, or term expired. Santa Ana was still safe.

Mr. George Goodwin has lately retired from the editorship of the Connecticut Courant, having been concerned in the publication of that paper seventy-one years. He entered the office as an assistant to his father at the age of nine years.

Rathbun has published a letter in which he says he owes only \$1,800,000, and that his property is worth \$2,000,000, and if his creditors manage judiciously they will receive every cent he owes them.

**SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.**—"I say," said one Chicago man to another, "what did you give for your portrait?" "Twenty five dollars, and have been offered fifty."

**GOOD SENTIMENT.**—"In all ages, and countries, it has been observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those who are least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a master. As long as the leaders of the Roman armies were taken from the plough they were willing to return.—Never in the character of the General, forgetting the duties of the citizen, and ever ready to exchange the sword and triumphal purple, for the homely vestments of the husbandman."—WM. H. HARRISON.

**PRETENCEANA.** On the 1st instant Mr. John Jones, a citizen of Georgia, was killed by a fall from his horse. On the following day a letter arrived from Washington appointing him to office under the present administration. Did he not have a fortunate escape from disgrace.

During the late trial in Virginia relative to Mr. Randolph's will, it appeared in evidence that Mr. R. was supported by his most intimate friends to have died from mortification at having accepted office from the hands of the present administration. The reflection was enough to kill any man of ordinary sensibility and pride of character.—Louisville Journal.

"Oh! I'm dead! I'm dead!" blubbered a little fellow the other day, as he went running into the house. "What's the matter, my son?" said the compassionate mother, and continued "I don't see but your are whole; what's the matter?" "Oh! I run against the fence, and stuck a knot-hole right in my trousers!"

**WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.**  
E. P. Walton & Son propose to publish, during the ensuing session of the Legislature a DAILY PAPER, embracing in full the proceedings of both branches of the legislature; half sheet, small imperial, four pages, or double the size of the last year's daily; price \$1. The Watchman and Gazette will be furnished through the session at 25 cents per year, including the daily, \$2.50.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**  
The annual meeting of the 21 School District Temperance Society, will be held at the school house in said district, on Tuesday, the 4th of Oct. next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. An address is expected on the occasion from President Wheeler. Sept. 1836. LEICESTER HALL, Sec.

**MARRIED.**  
In Charlotte, on the 13th instant, by Rev. Wm. Eaton, Mr. GEORGE D. WELLS, merchant, of Hinesburg, to Miss MARY C. daughter of Ezra Holt, Esq.  
In Shelburne, on the 8th inst. Amasa Nelson, of Shrewsbury, Mass., to Miss Almira F. White.  
At Chelsea, Joseph W. E. Bliss, of Chelsea, to Miss Fanny D. Rich, of Montpelier.  
In Montpelier, on the 12th, Freeman Templeton to Miss Clarinda Hamilton of Brookfield, Mass.

**DIED.**  
In this town, Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY THA BOOTHIE.  
In Williston, on the 14th inst. GEORGE HARRIS, son of Nathaniel and Cynthia L. PARKER, aged 20 years and six months. [Printers in N. Hampshire are requested to notice.]

**Young Cattle.**  
24 HEAD of two year old cattle for sale by HICKS & CATLIN. Sept. 22.

**Paper Hangings.**  
500 Ps. Paper Hangings comprising a great variety of new and beautiful patterns, now opening and for sale by LATHROP & POTWIN. Burlington Sept. 23, 1836.

**LOST**  
ON Saturday the 17th inst. between J. Howard's hotel Burlington, and Milton line, on the east road, a large white MERINO SHAWL, wrapped in a white linen pocket handkerchief, marked JULIA A-MLEY, No. 4. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by returning the shawl and handkerchief to this office. Sept. 22.

**NOTICE.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber a light SLED COV minding size with the ends of the horns sawed off. Whoever will give information where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.  
JONATHAN HART. Burlington Sept. 22.

**September 23, 1836.**  
10 ps. sup. Goats Hair and Craps Camblets.  
10 do sup. Italian Gro de Swiss and Chally Silks.  
6 Duz pairs Ladies sup. Goat skin and Kid Gloves.  
1 do Ladies Down Tippets, a new article for evening Dress.  
6 do Boys Cloth Caps.  
20 ps. Rich Chimp Prints, dark colors.  
Heavy Buck skin Gloves and Mittens.  
Lace Buttons, French marking Cotton, Fancy Dress Handker. &c. &c.  
Just received and for sale by LATHROP & POTWIN. September 23.

**WEST'S PATENT CHLORINE COSMETIC AND PILLS.**  
FOR Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. This article is not thrown into market like most patent medicines, backed by some half dozen fictitious certificates; but it comes respectfully and honestly recommended, and is, we verily believe, all that it claims to be, and as such, it is offered to the public, by J. & J. H. PECK & Co. Sept. 1836 Agents for the Patent

**STATE OF VERMONT,**  
Chittenden ss.  
The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Chittenden—To all persons concerned in the estate of Nathan Allen, late of Williston, in said district, deceased.  
WHEREAS, the Administrator de bonis non of said deceased proposes to render an account of his administration, and present his account against said estate for examination and allowance at a session of the Court of Probate to be holden at J. A. Willey's Inn in Williston, on the 8th day of October next.  
Therefore you are hereby notified to appear before said court at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause, if any you have, why the account aforesaid should not be allowed.

Given under my hand at Williston, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1836.

G. B. MANSER, Reg.